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Cuba Gives Marxism a Latin Impulse

Fervor Embarrasses Soviet and East European Communists

By David Binder

INA (NYT).—“Cuba is dergarten, or maybe the made, of socialism,” an armchair correspondent re-writes an amiable smile American colleague who is visiting Cuba for the first time. “We have to indulge their as parents do their children.”

high a high official of revolutionary government leader Fidel Castro firmly. “But we took power by a. Don’t forget that. We are. That is the point. East Europe socialism come to power by itself.”

is this curious ambition about the politics of Mr. Castro.

Cuba—half familiar, half Communism, and half unorthodox fervor. It crops up here, and there seems to be a fusion—perhaps creative—between the two political wings of Cuba.

Castro was introduced as a secretary of the Cuban party at a huge the capital’s Square of revolution, which is dominated by an enormous statue 19th-century emancipator Martí.

flammatory Speech

he speech he made was that of an orthodox Leninist. He did not quote Marx or Lenin other prophet of Communism. Instead, he was the of a genuine Latin American revolutionary, so intent that it brought to the faces of two correspondents.

United Press International
Fidel Castro speaking to newsmen in Havana last week.

One of them turned to an American and said almost apologetically, “We have had 56 years of socialism, and they have had only 15 years. Enthusiasm they’ve got, and spirit.

But it is not always well directed.”

A Cuban Foreign Ministry official patiently translated Mr. Castro’s speech for an American newsmen and then politely

begged leave to join the crowd in the chanting of slogans. “Fidel, segura a los Yanquis diablo duro!”

“Fidel, for sure, hit the Yankees hard!” Then he re-simmed, interpreting as if to say, “Nothing personal.”

Twenty-four hours later, Mr. Castro also made it clear that his verbal assaults on “U.S. imperialism” were not meant as personal insults. He entertained two visiting senators from Washington, Jacob Javits, R-N.Y., and California Sen. George S. McGovern. Sen. McGovern described their treatment by Mr. Castro as “friendly and warm.”

On their way out, the Premier gestured to the Rhode Island Democrat with a large blunt cigar. Sen. McGovern thought it was intended as a gift and snatched it. Mr. Castro registered slight surprise, but then he smiled broadly and waved good-bye.

Food Shortages

As lush and productive as is this island, there are food shortages. Meat is rationed to three-quarters of a pound a week for each citizen. Even fruit and vegetables seem to be scarce. Long lines of customers form each night outside restaurants.

It is a question of priorities, a government official explained. Cuba’s vital exports are mainly foodstuffs, and so the people at home have to adjust to shortages for the time being.

“Besides,” he continued, “nobody is undernourished, and 15 years ago we had malnutrition all over Cuba, children half-starved.”

Many consumer goods are still distributed under a rationing system.

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Failure Led to Resignation

Nola Reportedly Attempted Coup

Stephens Broening

Oct. 4 (AP).—Gen. Antonio de Spinola tried to oust his predecessor and that led to his abrupt return to the lower presidency, an account compiled on both sides of the rally.

Spinola’s motivation, it is said, was his concern that had moved too far fast toward radicalism.

On April 25 revolution by young officers of the Armed Forces Movement.

At that point during the conflict, the sources said, two members of the movement, of whom was Premier Santos Goncalves, were under armed guard in the presidential palace.

It collapsed when military leaders of the AFM

and the AFM

30,000 Affected by Spanish Strikes

MADRID, Oct. 4 (UPI).—A wave of illegal industrial stoppages swept Spain today, some of them called to press wage demands and others staged to support 13,600 auto workers locked out by the Renault company.

The government of Premier Carlos Arias Navarro was also confronted by a politically embarrassing hunger strike by political prisoners in four penitentiaries.

Labor sources put the total number of workers affected at close to 30,000. In Barcelona, employees of Spain’s biggest industrial plant, the SEAT auto

works, stopped assembly lines for two hours as a warning.

The stoppage appeared to signal the beginning of what newspapers have been calling “Spain’s hot autumn”—a period of tension caused by labor demands and political pressures that developed during the illness this summer of chief of state Francisco Franco.

Vice-Premier Lichio de la Puente renewed recent government pledges of increased freedom in an interview with the newspaper *Vanguardia*. He said: “We have to start from the roots... to adapt our system to forms that are every day more

democratic and more open to participation of the whole people in the life of the nation.”

He said that the government wanted a political evolution which is real and not fictitious. We want the opening to be for everybody, not just for a select few.

“What I would like to see is that our political evolution carries us in the direction of a social democracy,” the vice-premier said in what is probably the strongest pro-democracy statement ever made by any of Gen. Franco’s ministers.

The vice-premier’s statement was the latest in a series of official assurances that Premier Arias’s seven-month-old program of political liberalization was aimed at genuine change.

The key points of the program are the creation of so-called political associations (nascent political parties) to broaden Spain’s rigid one-party structure and reform of the government-controlled labor unions to give workers more bargaining power.

Strikes involving thousands of industrial workers were reported in the Barcelona region and the Basque country.

In addition to the walkout at the SEAT plant which involved 2,400 workers, 3,500 workers in Bilbao’s General Electric, Espanola and Babcock Wilcox plants walked out to press demands for a 1,150-peseta-a-week (20%) raise, news agency reports said. Spanish industrial workers average \$70 a week. Strikes are under Spanish law.

At least 65 political prisoners were staging hunger strikes at the penitentiaries of Zaragoza, Bilbao, San Sebastian and Pamplona.

Scheduled airlines have said that failure to agree on minimum charter rates would jeopardize their agreement on a new transatlantic fare package for 1975, which is scheduled to take effect Nov. 1. The package calls for fare increases averaging about 10 per cent. Some sources said the scheduled carriers may go ahead with the package but put a cut-off date on it, perhaps April 1.

The carriers, which also operate charter flights, had broken off talks some time ago after eight charter airlines, led by three U.S. carriers, objected to an earlier tentative agreement on a charter-rate floor. But the carriers agreed to meet again this week after the Ford administration summoned chief executives of U.S. scheduled and charter carriers to Washington last Friday and urged them to keep talking until an agreement was reached.

Airlines Talks Fail to Agree On Higher Fares for Charters

SAN DIEGO, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).

Despite strong pressure from the U.S. government, scheduled and charter airlines operating transatlantic routes again failed to agree on minimum charter rates, airline sources said.

“This time the talks are absolutely dead,” a spokesman said. “Our best hope for an agreement is that another effort might be attempted next year.”

The carriers, which also operate charter flights, had broken off talks some time ago after eight charter airlines, led by three U.S. carriers, objected to an earlier tentative agreement on a charter-rate floor. But the carriers agreed to meet again this week after the Ford administration summoned chief executives of U.S. scheduled and charter carriers to Washington last Friday and urged them to keep talking until an agreement was reached.

Threat by Government

The U.S. government is pushing hard for an agreement to increase charter rates as part of its program to assist Pan American World Airways, which is in financial trouble. Along with other governments, it has threatened to

set charter-price floors itself if the carriers do not.

However, any such government action appears certain to be challenged by group of charter airlines, charter group organizers and consumer-fairs interests, industry sources said.

The re-arranged meeting of the North Atlantic Charter Fare Conference lasted “only a little over an hour,” sources said. It broke up when the U.S. charter airlines presented demands for reductions of 5 per cent to 10 per cent in the proposed minimum charter rates and other conditions that were deemed unacceptable by the scheduled airlines. The minimum charter rates proposed by the scheduled carriers would have been 30 per cent to 35 per cent higher than current charter fares.

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According to the national news agency, Cifra, the prisoners refuse to take food. They are demanding the right to receive all newspapers and magazines uncensored, view television and have typewriters and tape recorders put at their disposal. Opposition sources say that the strike started after political prisoners were put into solitary cells following a brawl with criminal prisoners.

At the same time, Mr. Healey, who is Britain’s chief financial officer, acknowledged that discussions about possible cutbacks in consumption had taken place in Washington last weekend during a meeting of top officials of the major industrialized countries.

While not fully ruling out a decision by Britain to curtail its oil imports, Mr. Healey noted that oil consumption here had fallen by about 10 per cent in the last year, partly because of consumer resistance to price increases.

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Substantial Consequences

He suggested that there was little further room for Britain to curb its consumption without substantial economic consequences.

He said it would be “totally illegal and irrational” to curtail oil imports if such a curtailment threatened industrial production in any way.

Leone Acts To Resolve Italy Crisis

Little Sentiment Seen for Election

By Israel Shenker

ROME, Oct. 4 (NYT).—President Giovanni Leone announced plans today for broad consultations with political leaders to solve the political crisis which opened yesterday with the government’s resignation.

Premier Mariano Rumor’s center-left coalition had been in office 205 days. President Leone is expected to hear a great deal of support for yet another center-left coalition. The parties in the government that resigned yesterday were the Christian Democratic, the Socialist and the Social Democratic—with support in parliament from the Republicans.

On their way out, the Premier gestured to the Rhode Island Democrat with a large blunt cigar. Sen. McGovern thought it was intended as a gift and snatched it. Mr. Castro registered slight surprise, but then he smiled broadly and waved good-bye.

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Associated Press
GOING HOME—Former President Nixon, with his left leg propped up, leaving Long Beach, Calif., hospital Friday after 12-day stay for treatment of phlebitis. His daughter Tricia and Mrs. Nixon are at right and one of his aides, Ron Ziegler (striped tie), is in the rear.

Testimony at Trial Unlikely

Nixon Released by Hospital; Physical Activities Restricted

From Wire Dispatches

LONG BEACH, Calif., Oct. 4. —Former President Richard Nixon, his phlebitis-stricken left leg propped up in a wheelchair, is walking again. He will meet with leaders of all the parliamentary parties. Only then will he be able to announce his decision on how to proceed toward formation of Italy’s 37th post-Fascist government.

Political leaders are trying to shift the blame for the crisis onto one another, warning of the gravity of the economic situation. Following a breakdown of labor-management negotiations, Fiat, Europe’s largest car maker, announced today that it was putting 65,000 workers on short time to reduce production by 200,000 vehicles.

The Social Democratic party has advanced its Central Committee meeting to Monday. Mario Tanassi, the party president, warned against any Socialist moves to allow the Communists into a government coalition. “It would be like giving sugar to a diabetic,” he said.

He was driven immediately to his San Clemente estate, where he will continue to receive medication for the phlebitis condition and a blood clot in his right lung.

Mr. Nixon’s physician, Dr. John Lunn, said later that the former president’s physical activities will be restricted for one to three months. Dr. Lunn said that Mr. Nixon would not be allowed to sit, ride or stand for prolonged periods because this might cause “stagnation, or sludging of the blood in the veins of the left leg.”

The former president has responded satisfactorily to the treatment, Dr. Lunn said. “The leg is less swollen. The defect on the lung is resolved or smaller.”

He said that tests to find a possible hidden cause of Mr. Nixon’s phlebitis—such as cancer—had negative results.

Dr. Lunn’s orders apparently will keep Mr. Nixon off the witness stand at the Watergate cover-up trial in Washington for at least the immediate future.

Dr. Lunn said that Mr. Nixon, who had on several occasions rejected physicians’ advice to be hospitalized, said as he left the hospital “that he will follow out my instructions to the letter.”

Dr. Lunn said he knew that some persons doubted that Mr. Nixon was really ill.

Cites Present Reduction of 10%

Healey Hints U.K. Will Not Curb Oil Use

By Jerry Robards

LONDON, Oct. 4 (NYT).—Chancellor of the Exchequer Denis Healey suggested today that Britain would not be willing to undertake any major cutback in its oil consumption as part of a general effort to force down the world price of petroleum.

At the same time, Mr. Healey, who is Britain’s chief financial officer, acknowledged that discussions about possible cutbacks in consumption had taken place in Washington last weekend during a meeting of top officials of the major industrialized countries.

While not fully ruling out a decision by Britain to curtail its oil imports, Mr. Healey noted that oil consumption here had fallen by about 10 per cent in the last year, partly because of consumer resistance to price increases.

Substantial Consequences

He suggested that there was little further room for

*All Shades of Opinion***Lisbon Regime Asks Rightists To Undertake Political Role**

LISBON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The foreign minister, denying that Portugal was on the verge of a Communist take-over, today invited conservatives to play a role in the nation's politics. He said the leftist-oriented regime needs a political opposition.

Foreign Minister Mario Soares, a Socialist and one of the politicians closest to Premier Vasco das Santos Goncalves, the regime strongman, said there had "to be a political opposition in Portugal."

Soares said Portugal is the worst political crisis here since young officers of the Armed Forces Movement overthrew the rightist regime of Premier Marcello Caetano on April 25 and invited Gen. Spinoza, a moderate conservative, to become president.

Not on 'Brink'

Mr. Soares said Portugal "is not on the brink of a Communist take-over." He said the Communists do not want to take power.

Mr. Soares also offered confirmation of reports that alleged rightist plotters had planned to kill Gen. Spinoza.

He said they planned to create chaos by killing the former president and blaming leftist extremists. Mr. Soares gave no details on how the alleged assassination was to be carried out.

Mr. Soares said the planned coup "was aimed at ending the democratic processes and restoring the previous situation" of authoritarian rule.

Politics Continued

He said the new government, under President Francisco da Costa Gomes and Premier Goncalves, would continue the foreign policies instituted after the April 25 coup, including the maintenance of NATO ties and the decolonization of African territories.

He said Portugal would go ahead with plans to join the EEC, "but we will not seek entry in the near future as Portugal's economy is not ready right now."

Acked to comment on the arrest of two foreigners among the 238 persons detained at Carcass Prison on suspicion of involvement in the rightist conspiracy, Mr. Soares said both had been released.

He said he could not say why the two men, a Briton and a German, were detained.

Replacements Sought

Army leaders continued the selection of replacements for four members of the seven-man military junta—including Gen. Spinoza—who resigned after the weekend political crisis.

An army spokesman, Capt. Vasco Lourenco, said two were chosen, but their names could not be released until they had been approved by the Council of State, an advisory body to the president.

A government communiqué said the Cabinet had decided to dispense with its regular meetings for the next 10 days to allow ministers to concentrate on plans to stabilize the country.

U.K. Baron Steals £137,000, Jailed

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Lord Spens, 60, second baron of Lamberdon Fluckley, pleaded guilty to stealing £137,000 (about \$317,000) between 1967 and 1973 from the Federation of British Carpet Manufacturers of which he was a director. He was sentenced to day to 2 1/2 years in jail.

Lord Spens "cracked up under the strain of living alone in London," his lawyer said. He was forced by pressure of work to stay in London overnight instead of returning to his wife and three children and started to drink too much and became a compulsive gambler, the lawyer said. Judge Christopher Humphreys described the case as "a stark tragedy."

Controls on Prices Extended in Mexico

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 4 (UPI).—The Mexican government yesterday imposed price controls on about three-quarters of the country's products and increased the number of basic foods on which prices are fixed by law.

The move follows growing discontent over inflation, which is running at a rate of more than 25 per cent a year. Last month four million workers won 22-per-cent pay rises, and the government appears to be seeking to prevent employers from passing on the increased costs to customers.

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SEIKO QUARTZ

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Associated Press

HIGH TIDE—Tourists visiting the San Marco Basilica in Venice on Friday were surprised by the high water flooding of the square. They had to walk over a wooden platform to visit the basilica (on the right). In background is the clock tower.

*As President of Cyprus***Clerides Bars Resignation, Cites Backing of Makarios**

NICOSIA, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Cypriot President Glafcos Clerides withdrew his threat to resign today and announced he would remain the island's president.

He said in a statement that he changed his mind about resigning at the request of Archbishop Makarios, the Greek government and the people of Cyprus.

Mr. Clerides threatened to resign last week because he believed his position was being undermined by the followers of Archbishop Makarios, who was deposed as President by the Greek-led National Guard on July 15. Turkey invaded Cyprus five days later.

Mr. Clerides decided to stay after Archbishop Makarios, who is in New York, expressed his full support of Mr. Clerides and asked his followers to stop demonstrating for his return.

In view of recent important developments and following statements by the Greek Premier and the President of the republic, Archbishop Makarios, and the appeal and the support of the House of Representatives and the people, I have reached the conclusion that it is necessary for me to continue to carry out the duties of the president," he said.

In what was considered by political observers as an attempt to win the favor of Archbishop Makarios' supporters, Mr. Clerides referred to the archbishop as "the elected president" and "the president of the republic."

Political observers said this was not likely to please Vice-President Rauf Denktaş, the leader of the Turkish Cypriot community, who said yesterday that the Turks would not talk to Archbishop Makarios or any negotiator representing him.

Mr. Clerides did not mention an incident yesterday in which gunmen opened fire on a police car patrolling the route which Mr. Clerides was to have taken home five minutes later. No suspects have been arrested.

Troop Pullout Proviso

ATHENS, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Mr. Denktaş told a Greek-American fact-finding mission to Cyprus that all Turkish troops will be removed from the island if the safety of the Turkish Cypriot

One of the most sensitive issues involving India is the Parakka Barrage, a dam on the Ganges River 12 miles inside the Indian border. When it is put into operation in December, the dam will divert water from the Ganges to the Hooghly River, which runs through Calcutta's port of salt, which has made it all but uninhabitable.

Bengalis fear that because of the diversion the lower Ganges, which runs through Bangladesh and empties into the Bay of Bengal, will run dry during the dry season. While such fears are probably unfounded, no one is certain what effect the dam's operation will have. It is conceivable that some persons in Bangladesh will be dislocated.

A source of Indian concern is Bangladesh's relationship with

Selfishness Seen

Some Bengalis maintain that India's interest in the 1971 war, which led to the creation of Bangladesh out of what had been East Pakistan, was primarily selfish. "Bangladesh is basically the product of Indian expansionism on the one hand and Bengali popular will on the other," Mr. Khan said.

Disillusionment with India is to some extent a reflection of Bangladesh's increasingly severe internal problems. Just as India was greatly responsible when Bangladesh achieved nationhood, India must now take the blame for the country's distress, some Bengalis seem to think.

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A source of Indian concern is

they cannot find luxury items in the stores.

A European Communist resident here since 1958 observed,

"The Cubans are over their worst difficulties. Organization and discipline have improved everywhere. Old and young are attending [Communist] party schools, and it is working well."

Party schooling was much in evidence. In every enterprise and in almost every housing complex there were bulletin boards announcing party activities and bearing appeals for solidarity with the Soviet Union and other Communist countries.

There is a lot of leftover purchasing power because of these shortages, and Cubans use it up in restaurants when

Satisfying Palestinian 'Needs'**Allon Sees Hope That Talks Can Solve Mideast Disputes**

By Kathleen Teltsch

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 4 (UPI).—Foreign Minister Yigal Allon of Israel expressed measured optimism yesterday that negotiations could solve all disputes with the Arab countries and also satisfy the "needs of the Palestinians."

He did so, he said, not to exult or to embarrass the Arabs but to support his position that there could be no military solution to the Arab-Israeli dispute and to insure that the "unnecessary war of Yom Kippur, 1973, will be the last war to be fought between Arab and Israel."

He reiterated his government's stand that the unresolved question of the Palestinians should be solved in the General Assembly for a warning against recognizing the Palestinian Liberation Organization as representing the Palestinians, denouncing it as a terrorist grouping bent on destroying Israel.

"Acceptance of PLO demands may well condemn the prospects of the negotiating process to failure—just when the first ray of light has been glimpsed on the horizon," Mr. Allon declared, speaking in Hebrew.

In advance of the scheduled Middle East war, the Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, the Israeli minister seized the occasion to reiterate Israel's readiness to make significant territorial compromise, but not at the expense of its own security.

If Conditions Not Ripe

"We would prefer negotiations for a full and integral peace agreement," he said, "but if conditions are not ripe, then for interim agreements which will put an end to Arab belligerency."

News reports today said the final casualty toll was likely to climb even higher. It was estimated that 5,000 were made homeless.

The quake caused panic in this capital of four million inhabitants and in outlying towns. It was followed by a series of minor tremors throughout the day. Another tremor hit Lima early today, but it appeared to do little damage.

Mr. Allon charged that the Soviet Union's "one-sided anti-Israel attitude" and supply of arms to the Arabs was one of the main causes of Middle East tension and contradicted Moscow's avowed support of detente.

"Detente which does not include the Middle East is without political or strategic meaning," he said.

The minister also disputed Arab claims of having scored a military triumph in last year's fighting.

Nixon Leaves His Hospital

(Continued from Page 1)

House a measure that would give the government complete custody of Mr. Nixon's tapes and papers.

This would nullify an agreement between the former president and President Ford granting Mr. Nixon custody of the documents.

The Judiciary Committee had previously cut the \$650,000 fund requested by Mr. Ford to \$228,000 but agreed to further cuts to bring it in line with the House's own hands."

Advocates of this theory, including some Bengalis, cite India's recent virtual annexation of Sikkim as evidence of Indian expansionism. But it seems unlikely that India would want to take on Bangladesh by virtue of its size.

Other observers go further. "If Bangladesh finds oil off its coast and if conditions in India get worse, India is going to move in here," predicted a foreign official.

"Bangladesh's destiny is not in its own hands."

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The measure was expected to be quickly adopted by the Senate. After that it will go to conference where the differences between the House and Senate measures will be ironed out. Final passage was expected before Congress adjourns for the November elections.

Later, the full Senate, after rejecting attempts by the Republican leadership to delay the measure, which is designed to make Mr. Nixon's documents and tapes available to the public, passed the bill 56-7.

At the cover-up trial, Judge Sirica continued the jury selection behind closed doors. He is hopeful that he can complete it by next week.

The trial of five former members of Mr. Nixon's administration and campaign officials is expected to last at least three months.

Major Recession

At a news conference this morning, the chancellor reiterated earlier statements that Britain could not afford to deflate its economy at present because the nation might be pushed into a major recession. He suggested that he would take retaliatory action to stimulate the economy later in the year.

The British official implied that a curtailment of petroleum imports would not be appropriate at the same time that the government tries to stimulate the economy to avoid a recession. He suggested that reduced oil supplies might add to the squeeze on the nation's industry at a crucial time.

Healey Hints No Oil Curb Is Likely

(Continued from Page 1)

what smaller amounts and perhaps not at all.

Mr. Healey said there were 100 million automobiles in the United States and that their average fuel consumption amounted to 13.5 miles a gallon. He cited no source for the statistics, but noted that gasoline consumption in Britain was much less dependent on cars. He suggested that Britain had less room to cut back.

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Cold Wave in France Puts

Chill on Fuel-Oil Cutback Plan

(Continued from Page 1)

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP).—Everybody was talking about the weather in France this week and the conversation was not always polite. An early cold wave collided with government cutbacks of 20 per cent in domestic heating fuel consumption.

"Cold: The French Think Only About That" headlined the newspaper *France-Soir* today in an adaptation of a recent humorous book on the subject of sex.

"Heating: Problem No. 1" was the banner headline of the Paris newspaper *Le Aurore* today.

Meanwhile, Prime Minister Jacques Chirac told the National Assembly that France reduced its oil consumption by 2.7 per cent during the first eight months of this year compared to the same period in 1973.

He said France would go through "a very difficult period until the year 1980. The price of gas and electricity will increase."

Traditionally heating in French apartments and public buildings starts on Oct. 15 and ends on April 15. But an early cold snap has sent temperatures down to the 40s (Fahrenheit) and there have been widespread protests by tenants, school teachers, parents and government employees about the lack of heating.

The cold wave has caused a rush on the purchase of household electric heaters. Some stores report that heater sales have quadrupled.

A reporter for *France-Soir* surveyed Paris to try to find out how to beat the silvers. Human warmth was a clue: At 7:30 P.M. when 2,000 persons gather for the evening, the chills dissipate.

During 5-Day Mideast Trip**Kissinger to Seek to Set Up Early Talks**

By Bernard Gwertzman

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI).—Secretary of State Henry Kissinger hopes to prod Israel and Arab leaders to agree to an early resumption of negotiations during his

In Poor Countries

World Bank End Talks
Raising Loan-Fund Goal

WINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—International Monetary Fund and the World Bank ended a five-day conference at which it was agreed to increase a loan fund for helping oil-importing

countries. Managing director, Mr. Whitewen, told a press conference that "we will make proposals for an expansion of the oil facility." Mr. Whitewen said that he reached a decision within this.

in the "facility," the new funds from profits by the oil producers and from importers of countries to overcome difficulties.

Mr. Whitewen declared that, although the world faced grave problems caused by rampant inflation and high oil prices, "I am an optimist by nature. I am encouraged by the meeting that we will have effective international cooperation to overcome these difficulties."

Warns Against Restraints

He repeated his warnings to governments against using excessive economic restraint to slow down inflation and end their balance-of-payments deficits.

No major decisions emerged from the joint conference, at which considerable pessimism was expressed about the world's economic prospects.

World Bank President Robert McNamara told the closing session that it was clear that for developing countries a return to more normal conditions would require a substantial shift in investment and changes in trade patterns which could only be achieved over several years.

During the transitional period, those countries would need substantially more capital, he said.

"It is clear that the bank must play a part in mobilizing the additional resources required and in allocating them to countries and sectors in the greatest need," Mr. McNamara added.

He noted that there had been wide agreement that oil-producing countries should have a greater voice in the operations of the World Bank and the IDA, which makes interest-free loans to the neediest countries.

Facing Starvation

Emphasizing the IDA's need for funds, Mr. McNamara disclosed that a proposed agency credit for Bangladesh—one of the largest and poorest of our member countries, a country literally facing starvation—recently had to be cut from \$75 million to \$50 million.

He said that he hoped that establishment this week of a special development committee within the IMF and World Bank would lead to continued multilateral-level involvement in the critical issues involved in the aid programs.

Assistance by the affluent to the less-favored and the really poor of the world is not only a moral imperative, it is an essential condition for domestic tranquillity and material progress for all in our irreducibly interdependent world," Mr. McNamara said.

A second committee established this week will oversee the world's economic future, the state of international currencies and any unfair economic practices by IMF members. It will be headed by Canadian Finance Minister John Turner.

India Supports
Shah's Proposal

NEW DELHI, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The Shah of Iran received India's endorsement today for his plan for an economic and defense union of countries around the Indian Ocean.

A joint communiqué issued at the close of the Shah's three-day state visit to India said of the monarch's talks with Prime Minister Indira Gandhi: "These talks confirmed the close similarity of views of the two countries on international matters, on regional questions and on bilateral relations between Iran and India."

Indian officials said that this referred to the Shah's proposals for an economic organization designed to evolve into a defense pact that would keep the United States and the Soviet Union out of the area.

News Analysis

Form Supporters Take Heart From 'Greening' of Congress

James M. Naughton
WINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The congressional election next week is likely to be an evolution of Bill that could have many consequences. Congress's oldest institution is getting younger. As it is entering a period

of reorganization, the 93rd Congress enacted fundamental changes in the campaign. This week, the House is engaged in serious consideration of a reorganization of the ranks of congressional

It is happening now little more than a pre-arranged era of reform caused by Watergate, nor any ideological shifts. In the House, a majority of members will be younger. As a result, the House will be more individuals elected in six years. Not since the World War II, when Lyndon and Hubert Humphrey, the Senate and Peter Rodino



ALL SMILES—Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani of Saudi Arabia (left) shaking hands with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash. (right) at the International Oil Conference in Washington on Friday. In the center is Melvin Laird, chairman of the National Energy Project.

Even If Oil Consumption Is Cut

Yamani Expects No Oil-Cartel Split

From Wire Dispatches

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4—The Saudi oil minister, Sheikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, said today that U.S. hopes of splitting the world oil cartel by reducing oil consumption would be fruitless and urged a conference of producing nations to deal with energy problems.

Sheikh Yamani also clashed with Sen. Henry Jackson, D-Wash., who proposed that Arab oil-producing nations begin to

sell oil to underdeveloped countries at greatly reduced prices. The sheikh rejected the suggestion.

Sheikh Yamani's assertion on efforts to split the oil cartel alluded to reports that the United States had suggested a 15-per-cent oil-consumption cutback by the main importing countries. The U.S. plan reportedly was proposed at last weekend's meetings with British, French, West German and Japanese min-

isters in Washington. U.S. officials reportedly believe that cutbacks would split the cartel.

Appearing at a panel discussion on world oil problems sponsored by the American Enterprise Institute, Sheikh Yamani said that the two biggest Middle East oil-producing nations, Iran and Saudi Arabia, could withstand drastic production cutbacks from present levels and still have sufficient reserves.

Closed at Noon

He said Saudi Arabia could cut daily production by 5 1/2 million barrels of oil and Iran could cut back by two million barrels a day.

However, Sheikh Yamani said Saudi Arabia would not cut oil production to create an artificial shortage and boost prices, even if the major importers succeed in reducing consumption.

Iranian Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi, who was in the audience, said that Iran also would not reduce production.

Sheikh Yamani issued a warning, however, that oil exports from Arab nations would be cut off again during a new Mideast war.

Political Weapon

"I think the Saudis have made it clear they hate to use oil as a political weapon," Sheikh Yamani said. "But we do have a problem and that problem is still with us—the Palestinian problem and the occupation of our territories."

"If we don't solve it, there will be another war and there will be another interruption in the Arab oil supply," he said.

On the possibility of an oil-consumption cut by importers, the sheikh said: "Conservation alone will never put real pressure on the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. The solution, he said, would involve a discussion of 'everything' affecting OPEC nations, the industrialized nations and Third-World nations.

He listed as topics for discussion the industrialization needs of the oil-producing nations and their desire to "discuss the security" of oil revenue that might be recycled back to the consuming countries in the form of investments.

Other issues would be the prices the less-developed nations receive for raw materials other than oil and the rising prices they have to pay for imported manufactured goods.

He said the agenda for such a conference should be determined by six to eight nations representing all interests. He appeared to rule out a rapid decision on long-term investments for the OPEC

revenue.

The heated exchange occurred when Sen. Jackson suggested that the Arab nations provide oil to underdeveloped nations at between 35 and 40 cents a barrel.

The proposal would enable the underdeveloped nations to produce fertilizer and reduce food shortages, the senator said. Oil prices are more than \$10 a barrel.

Sheikh Yamani, in rejecting the plan, admitted that the fertilizer shortage was cutting food production but proposed instead the building of fertilizer factories in the Middle East. He said the factories would use natural gas now burned off in the oil fields.

"We can build enough fertilizer plants in the Middle East to feed the whole world," Sheikh Yamani said.

U.K. Expert Notes Tap
On Labor Party Phone

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—A business security expert said yesterday that telephones at Britain's Labor party headquarters were tapped most of 1972.

Ralph Matthews, a former army intelligence major, told an industrial espionage conference he accidentally picked up tapped relays of telephone calls from the Labor party's Transport House headquarters while checking security for a company in a nearby building. Mr. Matthews said he reported the facts to a Labor party employee who replied, "Oh, is that all?" and hung up.

5,000 Stage March

Whites' Busing Protest Leads
To Closing of Boston Schools

BOSTON, Oct. 4 (AP)—Black pupils were bussed out of six South Boston schools today because of fears of confrontations with 5,000 white anti-busing marchers.

The police advised that, because of the need for safety and security and because of the movements of the demonstrators, the schools should be closed for the day, a school department spokesman said.

In another part of the city, a white student was stabbed, suffering a superficial wound, by blacks outside a high school. And attendance declined at schools throughout Boston.

The march down Broadway, the main street of South Boston, was generally peaceful as several state legislators, city councilors and school committee members led the way.

Center of Opposition

South Boston has been a center of anti-busing opposition since schools opened under a court-ordered busing plan Sept. 12.

The marchers sang "God Bless America" and carried signs with such slogans as "Whites Have Rights."

However, at one point, white marchers chased two young black men out of a bar and threw stones and beer cans at them. About 100 whites ran after the two for three blocks until they ducked into a factory building and barricaded the door.

Anti-busing leaders had asked white students to stay home today as a protest.

In South Boston, virtually all the students who went to school today were bussed into the white neighborhood from black areas.

At South Boston High School, for instance, 14 whites of the 1,031 assigned there went to class.

The South Boston schools that

have black students were closed at noon, and the blacks were taken out of the neighborhood to University of Massachusetts buildings, a school office building and a black community center to finish the day.

Near Roslindale High School, a white pupil said he was confronted by 15 blacks and was stabbed in the arm. The police quoted the 15-year-old boy as saying the blacks told him, "What are you going to school for? There is a boycott on."

Even at high schools not touched by the integration order, attendance was off sharply today. At English High School, where several hundred whites are bussed from a middle-income

neighborhood, the day was off sharply.

At the time the clemency program was announced in mid-September, the White House said draft evaders would do 24 months' alternative service but that term could be reduced "for mitigating

Iran, U.S. Banks

Assist Grumman
By \$200 Million

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (NYT)—

A \$200-million financial-aid package by a group of American banks and a state-owned Iranian bank resolved yesterday the deep financial trouble that have been threatening the Grumman Corporation's production of F-14A fighter planes.

Up to \$125-million of the total represented a revolving credit provided by nine banks in this country. American banks had cut off credit to Grumman more than two years ago after the company was shaken by enormous losses on the F-14 program.

The remaining \$75 million was in the form of a subordinated loan provided by Bank Mellini Iran. The bank is the national bank of Iran, which has ordered 60 F-14s.

The restoration of commercial credit ended a long period of turmoil. Last summer, the Senate refused to approve increased Navy loans that were planned to forestall a cash drain at Grumman and permit continued F-14 production.

6 Die on Ethiopian Bus

ASMARA, Ethiopia, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—Six persons were killed and 18 injured when a bus fell into a ravine on the road between Asmara and Massawa, the Ethiopian radio reported today.

Stutterers Plan
Dutch Rallies

AMSTERDAM, Oct. 4 (AP)—The Netherlands National Association of Stutterers today announced that it will hold a series of "stutter-ins" Oct. 26 in the Dutch cities of Amsterdam, Assen and Eindhoven.

The theme of the event will be "stuttering as a problem in relating." The association is named "Demosthenes" for the Greek orator who had a speech impediment.

U.S. Lists Mitigating Factors
For Draft Evaders' Terms

By Austin Scott

factors as determined by the attorney general.

John Russell, a Justice Department spokesman, said that as of yesterday 26 draft evaders had signed up for the program.

"Of the 26, 21 have agreed to the full 24 months," Mr. Russell said. "In this group, 19 are single and in their mid or early 20s; one is married with no kids."

Of the five that got that term, two got 15 months, two got 18 months and one got 12 months.

Another section of the guidelines reads:

"An individual who is neither under indictment nor investigation for an offense covered by this directive but who reports . . . and admits to such an offense will be subject to prosecution unless he makes an agreement"—that is, agrees to alternative service.

Mr. Russell refused to comment on the guidelines.

"They weren't supposed to be made public," he said. "We usually don't make guidelines public because it's usually an in-house business."

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The Foreign Aid Debate

Always controversial, the foreign aid bill this year has prompted a brawl. But the brawl has come closer to being an authentic "national debate" on American foreign policy than the formal "national debate" launched last summer in the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. There are several reasons for this. One is that aid, which is out in the open, is taking the flak directed recently at CIA for its earlier machinations in Chile. Another is that more or less simultaneous bursts of domestic repression or abuse of power in a number of states receiving aid—post-Allende Chile, South Vietnam, South Korea, Turkey—quite naturally forced sharp debate on the wisdom of underwriting the governments of these particular countries. Again, the persistence of substantial requests for military aid in a world in which local political tensions continue and economic duress grows could not fail to draw concern. Finally, Mr. Nixon's resignation, Mr. Ford's newness and Mr. Kissinger's various distractions left the executive branch unable to focus well on either the drafting or the defending of an aid bill.

* * *

As of the moment, of course, there is no aid bill. Both administration and congressional managers of the legislation lost control on the Senate floor and, after unacceptable amendments had proliferated like guests at a free bar, the administration succeeded in getting the bill shelved until after the November elections, if not until the next Congress. It has been shooting for stopgap authority to continue old programs in the interim. The administration has been especially worried by the threat of an aid cutoff aimed at Turkey. Overall, the dollars involved are relatively few, but they finance programs with high visibility and political symbolism. Aid to Vietnam, which the Congress is determined to cut substantially, is a good example.

Those, including ourselves, who have long supported the idea of foreign aid would be gratified to find that, underneath their dif-

ferences, the administration and Congress share a basic consensus supporting a reasonable aid bill. But frankly, we do not find this to be the case. Mr. Ford and Mr. Kissinger start from a perception that aid is essential to shore up a deteriorating American global position. It is this large rationale which inclines them to offer aid to clients who, on grounds of their own individual moral or political worthiness, might be denied. The thrust in the legislature, however, is to get American commitments back in line with American capabilities and American values, and this means looking at each aid program with a very beady eye. From the White House the basic outlook is broad and strategic; from Capitol Hill, particular and domestic-political. It is a measure of the American people's considerable ambivalence and confusion on this fundamental issue that they seated a president with one view and a Congress with another.

Is there a way to work out these differences? In one sense, yes; in month or two or three, after much struggling and with much complaining on all sides, there will be some sort of aid bill. We all must accept, however, that we are in the presence of a very profound and unsettling question. The world is changing faster than our perception of it and our policy toward it. Aid, perhaps more than any other instrument of American policy, represents an effort to influence the future in other lands. Yet Americans may never have been more uncertain about the purpose of exercising such influence, or about their own taste or talent for it. Obviously, no happy answer can be expected out of this flux. What is vital, however, is that the discussion of alternatives proceed carefully and openly, and with a respectful awareness that we are in a difficult new situation, and with as little as possible jousting for personal, political or institutional advantage. We cannot be sure that we will make the right choices but we can try to make them well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Saving on Oil

The top financial officials of the world's industrial nations have been grappling all week with the problem of how to gain control of a worsening global economic situation but have not yet found a common approach.

The heart of the problem is the enormous disequilibrium produced in their balance of payments by the huge increase of the crude oil price by members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries. This year alone OPEC could run a payments surplus of \$30 billion.

Within the International Monetary Fund and World Bank, the effort is to stave off disaster by creating mechanisms for channelling a large part of the billions of "petrodollars" back to the oil-importing countries. But, important as that effort is, it must be recognized that any scheme to recycle petrodollars, however vast or ingenious, is no solution to the basic disequilibrium created by the exorbitant oil price and the confrontation tactics by which the oil cartel has pushed up the price.

The only answer to such tactics is a cut in consumption by the oil-importing countries. The U.S. government, in its secret meeting last weekend with the representatives of France, West Germany, Britain and

Japan, did suggest a substantial cutback in oil consumption, reportedly 15 per cent. The other nations reacted cautiously, hesitant to invite retaliation by the oil cartel. Some doubt the cartel price can be broken.

This is a defeatist position—and one that makes little sense even if the oil producers are able to maintain present prices a while longer. For the industrialized nations cannot go on incurring enormous deficits indefinitely. A breakdown disastrous for the world economy could come within a year or two.

What is needed now is a large-scale conservation program by the oil-consuming countries, even though this will mean difficult internal adjustments in every field. France, with its plan to set a \$10-billion limit on oil imports, has provided one model for curbing undue oil deficits. The United States, while urging others to join with it, must itself move promptly to a stringent conservation program of its own.

Making the oil producers turn back from the abyss into which they are forcing the world economy will come more easily when this country proves by its actions that it knows how to economize on energy.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Worldly Letters

It may say something about the state of the century since 1961 that the Nobel Prizes in Literature are less controversial and more lasting than those awarded for peace. Books and plays live; peacemakers hover under a cloud of Damocles. The joint award this year to Eyvind Johnson and Harry Edmund Martinson, both Swedish novelists and poets, will not be disputed by the comparatively small number of readers in the United States who know their work and admire the lyric, mythic nature of Nordic literature.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Portugal's Political Arrests

As soon as Gen. Spínola resigned, the unwilling of a fascist plot and the arrest of counter-revolutionaries commenced. Nobody knows how many people have been put in prison. Only a few names have been released. These, not unexpectedly, are mostly personalities of the Caetano regime. But evidence is growing that the government's security apparatus, known as "Coppicon," has detained many who were not directly connected with the Caetano government—though the people, especially in managerial positions, who play ball with an

—From the Times (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

October 5, 1899

PARIS—The Transvaal situation [South Africa] is obviously critical and menacing. Diplomatic communication is temporarily suspended and both sides are pushing preparations for hostilities. It looks very much like war, and yet the situation is not without its rays of hope for peace. While each side is preparing and preparing for the worst, each side also hesitates to strike the first blow or take the first step towards war.

Fifty Years Ago

October 5, 1924

WASHINGTON—After waiting 18 years for an opportunity to pitch in a World Series, Walter Johnson, veteran hurler, lost a heartbreaking game here today when the New York Giants of John McGraw defeated the Washington Senators in the opening contest by a score of 4 to 3. The game went 12 innings. Artie Nehf was the winning burler for the Giants. The "Big Train" was not at his best in losing, but he did go the route and strike out 12 batters.



Keep Your Eye on 'Rummy'

By James Reston

WASHINGTON.—The man to watch in the Ford administration over the next few months is Donald "Rummy" Rumsfeld, 42, the former U.S. ambassador to NATO, who has just taken over as the President's top staff coordinator at the White House.

Top coordinators usually wind up on the bottom of the pile in this town, but if anybody can bring order and new talents into the Ford administration, Rumsfeld will be in the slot to do it. He will not have the authority of H.R. Haldeman, or Al Haig, who were President Nixon's chief of staff in the White House, but Ford insisted on giving him a job he didn't want to take, and is likely to give him as much running room as he needs.

The two men have been close for years. Rumsfeld served four terms in the House of Representatives from the fashionable 13th district of Illinois, north of Chicago, and led the fight to make Ford the Republican leader of the House.

Capable

He was seriously considered by Ford, along with Nelson Rockefeller, and Republican National Chairman George Bush, for nomination as vice-president after the resignation of Nixon, and has strong support within the Republican party as one of the most attractive and capable leaders of the rising generation.

He was off touring with his family in Italy in the last days of the Nixon administration and heard the news late. He called Washington and was asked by Ford to fly immediately to Washington to help with the staffing of the White House.

At that time, his advice was to move quickly to establish Ford's own men in the White House and the Cabinet. It was practical to give a sense of continuity for a short while, he suggested, but if the President waited beyond the November election, it would be more difficult to change and might even give the impression that Ford was merely presiding over the old Nixon team.

The new President did not take his advice then, and is coming under increasing criticism for not moving faster. Presumably, Rumsfeld had some assurance that the waiting period is over and that he would be given the task of helping speed things up.

No Easy Job

It will not be an easy job. In the early days of the administration, Ford was urged by some of his associates, not by Rumsfeld, to give his administration a national character by selecting the best men he could find, regardless of party.

According to this thesis, he would have a wider choice of talents and could demonstrate that, as a man appointed rather than elected, and confirmed by a Democratic Congress, he was determined to offer a country sick of politics a substantially new nonpartisan administration.

Ford did not follow this advice either. He has shown a tendency to turn to old friends, to keep on many Nixon appointees who have very little to do around the White House, and to transfer other Nixon men from one job to another.

There is little in Rumsfeld's record to suggest that he will be nonpartisan in his recommendations. He started out in Congress as a traditional conservative. His voting record in the House on

New Frontier and Great Society social legislation followed the recommendations of the U.S. Chamber of Commerce 100 percent in 1957, and, like Ford, he has been in the forefront of his party's battles.

Talent for Change

Within his party, however, he has shown considerable talent for change, and for taking chances with his own career. He not only helped lead the revolt against the Republicans' Old Guard in the days of Charles Halleck, but joined with Democrats in an assault on the seniority system, fought for campaign expenditure reform, urged the replacement of the draft with a volunteer Army, proposed the substitution of South Vietnamese soldiers for Americans against the wishes of Nixon, and left the Congress to take over the administration of the embattled Office of Economic Opportunity.

In this job, he had the reputation of a tough and efficient administrator of a \$2 billion budget, highly controversial within the White House, where he clashed with H.R. Haldeman and John Ehrlichman in trying to keep the poverty program going.

In 1970, demonstrating his willingness to take on the tough assignments, he became counselor to Nixon and director of the Council of Living Council, but his problems with Haldeman and Ehrlichman persisted, and he asked for a foreign post and was named envoy to NATO in December of 1972.

Persuaded

This post has greatly broadened his experience and widened his acquaintance with experts in the diplomatic and military fields. It was his intention to resign from this post and accept a university presidency or go back into the investment banking business, when Ford persuaded him to return to the White House.

His view is that this is not the ideal spot for an ambitious politician, and Rumsfeld is nothing if not ambitious. He is a handsome, athletic, cheerful man,

a former captain of the wrestling team at Princeton, and a naval officer and flight instructor for 41 months from 1954 to 1957.

So it would not be a bad idea to keep your eye on "Rummy." He could turn out to be in the right place with the right credentials for much larger things in his party. He will be only 44 in 1976, and nobody knows at this date whether Ford will put politics ahead of his personal responsibilities in the next presidential election.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberty should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously safeguarded. But they are silent—perhaps in the mistaken belief that excesses of power can be curbed by the countervailing of excesses of power.

It is not the fair trial of Messrs. Mitchell, Haldeman et al. that is at stake and should have been, but the show-trial by proxy of Richard Nixon. Frustrated by the pardon of the men they wanted to see broken and punished,

By William F. Buckley Jr.

over the death of President Kennedy, whose representatives in the UN accused America of every manner of sadism in colonizing Puerto Rico, and so on; and there was the best missed, in reference to the debouching onto Cuban soil, of the two principals from the U.S. Senate, with the little Valentines in their briefcases. And the crowd loved it.

Disagreed

Less so Sen. Javits, one gathers, though he continued to grin broadly, which to be sure he would do even if his eyes tracked the bomb coming down on Hiroshima. "I am disappointed," he told reporters, "and I disagree with him, naturally, and I expect to tell him that tonight."

The conversation between Sen. Javits and Fidel Castro that night was not so far as one knows, recorded. One thing is absolutely certain, and that is that Fidel Castro will not apologize. His complaint, as the way was that we had intervened in Chile. Such a complaint would run with a complaint by Adolf Hitler that the Western powers had not lived scrupulously by the terms of the Versailles Treaty. Castro sent to him, in the chamber to mention such ugly as Soviet torture, Mussolini could do it, and Hitler, and Gerald L. K. Smith, and when he really got going, Patrice Lumumba. It was the same Castro who exulted

in so awesomely that America has no part in recognizing Castro's only reason I can think it would be easier to find a cigar to smoke. But then got with a little ingenuity and if we recognize Castro know what will follow. That means that we've got to be in Latin America. We permitted, in the chamber to mention such ugly as Soviet torture, Mussolini could do it, and Hitler, and Gerald L. K. Smith, and when he really got going, Patrice Lumumba. It was the same Castro who exulted

in so awesomely that

And, sure enough, Javits began talking about all the accomplishments of the new administration, the eternal reiteration of the new administration that Mussolini trains run on time. Who made about recognizing the paralytic of the U.S. to the UN. As I will be no country left alone. We will have to ourselves and appear with risqué stories about Javits told Fidel Castro dinner.

So Typical

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Show-Trial by Proxy

By William Safire

WASHINGTON.—The publicity that opened in federal courthouse here this week is the most inherently unfair trial in many a year: The accused faced the wrong charge in the wrong place before the wrong judge.

The central accusation is not that the President's men actually "covered up" the Watergate break-in; it is that they "conspired" to do so. The broad conspiracy count is used when a prosecutor cannot prove the crime it self: its use ordinarily makes the skin of civil libertarians crawl.

The wrong place is Washington, D.C., hotbed of anti-Nixon sentiment, center of all the Watergate publicity, where defendants are spat upon as they come to court, the one area in the United States most likely to burden any juror with the most prejudice.

The wrong judge is Maximum John Sirica, the man who rode to renown by cracking the case originally with his aggressive prosecution from the bench. This judge, who appointed himself to try this case, cannot be as disinterested as a judge must be.

Of course, much good can come from the Watergate trial and its likely reversals on appeal. The conspiracy statutes can be exposed as unfair; new rules for changes of venue can flow from the refusal to avoid the circus-like atmosphere of Washington; and federal judges may learn the need to disqualify themselves, as Mr. Justice Rehnquist did in the Nixon case, to avoid even the appearance of favoritism.

Agree again, when Special Prosecutor Archibald Cox fought against forcing the defendants to testify at televised public hearings, making the sensible point that such pre-trial publicity would harm their chances for a fair trial. Sen. Sam Ervin grandly swept aside that objection, saying that the exposure of the truth was more important than putting a few men in jail. Now the government is trying to have it both ways.

Those who are profoundly convinced that the Nixon men are guilty of trying to subvert our civil liberty should be in the vanguard of those demanding that the rights of these particular defendants be scrupulously safeguarded. But they are silent—

perhaps in the mistaken belief that excesses of power can be curbed by the countervailing of excesses of power.

Nixon-haters have left a vi-cher up.

ns 6-Day Stay Sunday

erek Hopes to Stimulateade During His Visit to U.S.

By John M. Goshko and Dusko Doder
SAW, Oct. 4 (W.P.)—Ed-
Merek, Poland's Communist
who is preparing to leave
ix-day official visit to the
States, said yesterday that
ks forward to "reaching
n decisions and agreements
resident Ford that will
well the cause of our
hip and the cause of dé-

"going to Washington in
society of a partner who has
to offer," Mr. Gerek said. "I will be glad to listen
the other side has to offer
is my deep conviction that
is with President Ford and
of State [Henry] Kissinger
will lead to determining
expand our contacts and
to assure equal bene-
the United States and Po-

Berek, who is scheduled to
Sunday, is the first sec-
of the Polish Communist
He will be the first leader
and to visit the United

id he hoped that expanded
American trade would help
the living standards of
34 million inhabitants,
as been the government's
ever since it came to
four years ago after unrec-
ting caused by disatisfac-
rising food prices,

cess so far in satisfying
consumers has made him
the most influential fig-
the Eastern Bloc. Poland's
ic approach to economic
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king of the Soviet leader-
has made his policies the
for other East European

recurring theme of the in-
was his stress on the
ic strides that Poland has
since 1970 and the need to
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wages, stable prices
tional benefits.

all that we have accom-
we by no means think
the people of this country
We are not fully satis-
ith ourselves, simply be-
the needs here are so tre-
The people deserve even
We have to make greater

ursing this goal, Mr. Gie-
d, his government is bank-
avly on winning trade, fi-
credits and technological
ation from the United
and such West European
es as West Germany. Po-
trade with the United
has tripled since 1972 and
to be about \$700 mil-
year. Both Polish and
officials have expressed
ce that this figure will
\$1 billion by 1976.

aid that he would like to
and exports to America,
y raw materials and agri-
products, increased to in-
far greater amounts of
cny and other consumer
goods."

In the United States, he
talks with financial
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and Houston. He em-
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ns for technological
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nificant."

nd is such a solid partner
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ed by the uncertainties
a energy crisis and other
problems in the West
ated for the prospects of
d foreign trade.

understand that the world
experiencing considerable
es. But we know that the
States is getting through
difficulties better than
countries. Therefore, there
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for cooperation between
countries."

is not seen unduly con-
either that the energy
might adversely affect his
rate of industrial produc-
on. He noted that Poland
"lives on coal" with
coal deposits sufficient for
is,"

dition, he pointed out that
cent of Poland's oil im-
from the Soviet Union,
thus far has kept the
of crude oil sold to its
troops allied at the price
) as negotiated four years

rices within the Eastern
re regulated according to
tends," Mr. Gerek con-

Yugoslavs Given
Red-Bloc Pledge
Not to Interfere

ELGRADE, Oct. 4 (NYT)—

Yugoslavia has formally accepted

assurances from governments of

other Communist countries that

they would not permit further

interference in Yugoslav internal

affairs.

A statement to this effect yester-
day by a spokesman of the

Yugoslav Foreign Ministry ap-
rently closed the scandal that

resulted from the arrest in this

country of a group of Stalinist

disidents, allegedly supported by

foreign Communist powers.

President Tito brought the
case to light last month.

Neither Marshal Tito nor any other Yugoslav official has pub-
licly disclosed the country or

countries that were supposed to
have been helping the disidents,

but it was made clear that Yu-
goslavia considered the Soviet

Union to be the main culprit.

Since the initial disclosures

this country's relations with the

Soviet Union have cooled. But

both took prompt steps to avoid

creating the impression that the

trouble was serious.

Chirac to Visit Dublin

DUBLIN, Oct. 4 (Reuters)—

Premier Liam Cosgrave has an-

nounced that French Prime Min-
ister Jacques Chirac will visit

the Irish Republic on Nov. 14

and 15.

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Edward Gerek

Vital to Party's Election Hopes

Labor Runs Hard in Scotland
To Blunt Nationalist Thrust

By Alvin Shuster

BATHGATE, Scotland, Oct. 4

(NYT)—Tun Dalzell, the 42-

year-old Labor party candidate

in this area of West Lothian, came

to a tractor and truck factory

here at noon the other day to tell

the 200 workers why, among other

things, they should not vote for

the Scottish Nationalist party,

which wants an independent

Scotland.

"If you don't want to see the

whole break-up of the United

Kingdom, now is the time to

stand up and be counted," he told

them while they were eating

lunch in the factory canteen. "Do

you really want border checks

and customs houses between Scotland

and England—barriers like

those between Northern Ireland

and the Irish Republic?"

It is a recurring theme by Labor

candidates all over Scotland,

where the determined Nationalists

are again striking fear into the

hearts of other politicians. They

won seven seats—the largest num-

ber they have attained of the 71

Scottish seats in the House of

Commons in the last elections, in

February, and now mounted a

campaign to double their

strength.

Edward Heath, the Conserva-

tive party leader, came to this

area Monday, walked around the

ruins of a shipyard, visited old-

age homes, strolled briefly

through the streets and spoke to

a rally of 2,000 at which he de-

nounced the whole idea of sepa-

ration. The Tories hold only 21

seats and appear to be on the

shakiest ground because their

proposals for home rule are re-

garded by most Scots as the

most serious threat.

Mr. Wilson, who has more at

stake in Scotland, has been to

Glasgow once already in this

campaign, and also argued

against the idea of independence.

He is coming back this weekend

to strengthen the chances of the

Labor party candidates.

While the oil issue feeds home-

rule sentiment, the Nationalists

also benefit from a feeling evi-

dent in England—that both the

major parties have failed to solve

the nation's problems. In Eng-

land, the "protest" vote goes to

the small Liberal party—which

holds only three of Scotland's

seats in the Commons—but here

the Nationalists get it.

Hundreds of soldiers and ci-

vilians were reported to be missing

after the attack on Chong

Ngla, 265 miles northeast of

Saigon. Much of the military base

in the town was reported to have

been destroyed.

In Saigon, 50 Buddhist nuns

held a rally in the central market

to demand the release of political

prisoners and President Nguyen

Van Thieu's resignation.

The nuns marched to the Na-

tional Assembly Building. A

group of anti-government assem-

bly members joined them there

and read a statement demand-

ing that Mr. Thieu resign.

The police made no attempt to

break up the demonstration or

interfere with newsmen cover-

ing it. But police and picin-

SAIGON SCENE—Waving her wooden sandals, a Bud-
dhist nun tries to drive away policemen and photo-
graphers during an anti-government demonstration.Hanoi Force Captures Town
After 9,000-Round BarrageSAIGON, Oct. 4 (AP)—A North
Vietnamese force overran a South
Vietnamese district town in theCentral Highlands yesterday after
the garrison fled under a 9,000-

round artillery barrage, military

sources said today.

Hundreds of soldiers and ci-

vilians were reported to be missing

after the attack on Chong

Ngla, 265 miles northeast of

Saigon. Much of the military base

in the town was reported to have

been destroyed.

In Saigon, 50 Buddhist nuns

held a rally in the central market

to demand the release of political

THEATER IN LONDON

Peter Nichols' Ultimate Traffic Jam

By John Walker

LONDON, Oct. 4 (UPI)—The National Theatre is back at its old game of titillating its largely middle-class audience. Currently, it is done in two ways: by the conspicuous consumption displayed in such gaudy productions as "The Tempest" and, more in the manner of popular Sunday newspapers, by a "shock-horror-prone" approach to the problems of society, revealing the anxieties and flattering the prejudices of the bourgeoisie and then resolving them in a reassuring manner.

Productions in this mode,

which have put a high gloss on some successful methods of experimental theater, have included Trevor Griffith's "The Party" and Peter Shaffer's "Equus," to which must now be added Jonathan Miller's production of Peter Nichols' "The Freeway."

Mr. Nichols's play is the theatrical equivalent of those letters to the Times written by retired colonels, and signed "Disgusted of Tunbridge Wells," that are full of short-sighted nostalgia for the good old days and complain that the country lacks moral fiber. He takes a situation that has already been reduced to a cliché by numerous prophetic

and science-fiction writers—and raised to the level of a powerful statement by Jean-Luc Godard in "Weekend"—and adds nothing of originality to it.

The setting is a traffic-clogged, litter-strewn expressway. The jam of cars stretches for a hundred miles in either direction in all traffic lanes. "The whole world's become one vast garage," says one of the characters. But it is not just man's mad love affair with the automobile that concerns Mr. Nichols. He sees the situation in allegorical terms as the capitalist society in microcosm.

Point of Breakdown

The freeway of the play's title is not merely the road that the drivers are attempting to reach, but a symbol of the Western way of life. And the freeway does not work—it is on the point of breakdown, jammed by the affluence of those who want to use it as they chase after trivial ends and, finally, befouled by them—as the pile-up continues for three days, the passengers turn the area into a stinking sewer.

The theme, then (appropriately for the heavily subsidized National Theatre), is greed. Mr. Nichols attempts to articulate it through

the confrontation of a group of free-spending workers with a couple of mean-minded aristocrats, all of them stereotypes which he manipulates without compunction to make his point.

The only person who escapes the author's ranterous abuse is Wally (Lionel Murton), who does not own a car, is content with no more than meets his essential needs, and, when food runs out, goes off to bring mushrooms and berries from the fields. The play ends with him going off in the opposite direction to the masses, who have been ordered to evacuate their cars and walk home. But his individuality is as stereotyped as the conformity of the others and he is too passive a character to carry the burden of the play.

Jonathan Miller's production confirms the suspicions aroused by the National's "The Marriage of Figaro," that, as a director, he has no sense of humor. The comedy in the play is constantly muffled and the moments of slapstick are clumsy handled. It is possible that Michael Blakemore, who has directed Mr. Nichols's previous plays with great brio, could have made "The Freeway" seem less slow, hackneyed, bad-tempered and entirely ill-conceived. As it is, it is

a disappointment by any standards and a disaster by those we have come to expect of the National Theatre.

Home on Wheels

Lee (Paul Rogers) is a car worker who ended up ensuring that the production line never stopped, not even when workers dropped dead. He spends his retirement driving a luxurious home on wheels together with May (Crene Handle), his wife, forever striving after gentility and achieving vulgarity, and her friend Evelyn (Joan Hickson), whose only interest is in ballroom dancing and finding a man to partner her now that her husband has died.

They are conveniently stuck in the jam next to James (Graham Crowden), an aristocrat and a politician who likes to think he has the common touch, and his mother Nancy (Rachel Kempson), who treats everyone as her social inferior. There is a certain amount of fun provided by Mr. Crowden's excellent performance, twisting himself into strange shapes as he tries to ingratiate himself with Lee, although Mr. Nichols spends more effort in showing how the workers have money but no taste in



Lionel Murton as Wally in National Theatre's "Freeway."

a series of basically snobbish jokes.

Mr. Nichols further opportunity for easy irony, as Mr. Crowden ends a speech urging that everyone should stick together for the common good by accepting a lift away from the jam in the minister's helicopter.

York season at the Abbey. Edward Marlowe's "Edward" has its own dramatic focus and interest and it seems strange that it has had to wait some 70 years for a New York showing, says Clive Barnes. "Although it has been considerably cut the production is direct and unamended. I totally fail to see the point of the added epilogue which is not Marlowe and provides a trite recital of the King's England from the dead Edward to Richard II. Marlowe's own ending is far stronger. Edward is a difficult role to play... but it needed more personality, even more flesh, than Harlan Schmidt permits him."

"Gypsy," opening the Broadway season at the Wintergarden theater, is "the kind of revue we cannot have too much of," says Clive Barnes. He found everything in the show "right." Julie Styne's score, Stephen Sondheim's lyrics, Arthur Laurents' book and the cast—indeed Irving Angel, Angela Lansbury as Rose Zan Charisse, Bonnie Langford and Rex Robbins. The staging based on last year's London production and has been directed by Arthur Laurents. Robert Tuck has reproduced Jerome Robbins' choreography.

Plays

"Edward II," staged by Christopher Marlowe, opened the C.S.C. Repertory Company's eighth New

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مجلة الراحل

CE IN PARIS

Nureyev, Nikolais and Classic Robbins

By David Stevens

Oct. 4 (IHT).—Alwin Aïs's Dance Theater has to the Théâtre de la a two-week stand, and père, Rudolf Nureyev is Petipa and interpretatrice, while Jerome has recreated a piece of Robbins—all of which adds spectacular launching for dance season.

rogram at the Opra two ballets into the repertoire for the first enough both of them have and long enough. The of the Shades scene (ipa's 1877 ballet "La burst upon the West in the Leningrad Kirov 967 tour. That is also eyev burst upon the d it was not long before this for the London Ballet. classic example of the bâche-blanc repertoire, tipa's genios, it certainly in the Paris repertoire e Opéra's company is few that can be expected with its demands. cope all that well last year. Almost every ne 32 members of the visible difficulty negotiable slope of the entry later the tempos were enough to cause the beaques to start to fall. The demands on the extraordinary, but if not met almost to per- effect is abating.

Wild Energy
so parts, however, eyois was as exquisite vision-cut gem, Nureyev

met his own demands with wild energy and a certain amount of visible effort, and Claire Motte, Ghislaine Thesmar and Wilfrid Poirot showed off the depth of the Opera's ranks both in the pas de trois and in solo variations.

After these saccharine pleasure, Robbins's "Afternoon of a Faun" comes like a refreshing drink from a cool natural spring. The delicate perfection of this pas de deux works on several levels, different ones seeming to be emphasized according to the dancers. Here it was Ghislaine Thesmar and Michael Denard, and the atmosphere of youthful innocence was much stronger than one remembers from the original 21 years ago in New York—to which Tamaquil LeClerc and Francisco Moncion brought an air of understated but definite exoticism. It works either way, and it was easily the audience favorite last night—with Robbins on hand to share the applause.

The program was completed by "Agnon," with Nureyev providing a more authentic aggressiveness than his French colleagues in the male quartet, and Poirot and Jean Gutierrez outstanding in the final pas de deux, and "The Prodigal Son," with Nureyev delivering more of everything—youthful exhilaration, bumptious arrival in the city, shattering defeat—than anyone else in the role (exception made for recollections of Edward Villella).

If "Bayadère" did not fare well in this company, there are many reasons, among them the distance



Noëlla Pontois and Rudolf Nureyev in "La Bayadère."

from Minkus to Debussy, Stravinsky and Prokofiev. Catherine Commet seemed far more at home in her vigorous musical direction of the latter three.

Nor did it really work to the advantage of the romantic ballet to have seen Nikolais's "Foreplay" on the previous night. The centerpiece of this engaging and amusing half-hour work was a hilarious pas de deux in which Suzanne McDermid pushed and bent an infinitely malleable Bill Grove into appropriately supporting positions for her circus parades of classical ballet turns. Otherwise, there were enough comic couplings and goings and sophisticated play with colored lighting to keep things moving, which is more than can be said for "Cross-Fade," which over-stayed its welcome with a succession of live dancers trying to strike poses that would block out or blend with—as in an eclipse—the photographic image of bodies shown on a screen at the back of the stage.

The rest of the program was made up of extracts from larger works, ranging in time from "Masks, Prope, and Mobile" (1953) with its artful interplay of dancers and long colored ribbons, to a "Triple Duo" from "Groote" (1973), which had three couples going through the same intertwining movements—two of the pairs being enclosed in common costumes and the third being exposed, so to speak. It was a little like being able to see simultaneously the inner workings of a complex mechanism side-by-side with its outward appearance.

Victorian pictures, for instance, which were at their highest just a year ago, have been going down over the past few months, and silver didn't do very well in the latest July sales. One might have expected Worcester porcelain to take a beating because it is one of the most specifically English art market categories. Yet quite the contrary happened.

American Buyer

This was partly due to an American buyer, Ely Tullis, from New Orleans, who had seen the objects while in London. He left bids on a number of pieces and was on the telephone throughout the sale. He bought £1,905 worth of porcelain, out of the total £63,283. Above all, his action spurred the sale on, for he was the underbidder on many other lots. It is interesting to note that he bought both some very expensive lots such as a rare teacup made of Worcester and decorated in London in the atelier of James Giles around 1770-1780 (£3,500) but also some much less expensive pieces such as a fine tea bowl and saucer of about the same period for £260.

His buys, aiming at fine or unusual pieces, point to a genuine collector's choice rather than that of an investor. It was typical of a collector to take an interest in an important punch bowl of the early 19th century, sold for £1,250. The bowl was made in the second factory set up at Worcester in Regency times to produce wares known as "Chamberlain's Worcester" and was decorated with a fox-hunting scene painted after Aiken, who did sporting scenes. The unusual subject matter suggests a special order, as Sotheby's catalogue pointed out. Mr. Tullis is known to art-market professionals chiefly as a picture collector, interested in the English school, and his buying at a

porcelain sale was an unexpected boosting factor.

Apart from him, however, there were a number of British private buyers added to the majority of dealers who make up the attendance at all auctions of any kind. The large room was crammed, and the active participation of dealers suggests that in a depressed market a first-class sale does hold its own.

The sale was an outstanding one in its own category. The first 128 lots were the property of the late Mrs. G.C. Stephen, who collected shortly before and after World War II. Hers was typical of a bygone era of British collections. Marvelously good, it was little publicized because she never sought to attract notice through

A Michelangelo Reportedly Quits Italy Illegally

ROME, Oct. 4 (AP).—A head of Christ sculpted by Michelangelo has been smuggled out of Italy and deposited in a Swiss bank. Italian newspapers have reported.

The reports said Italian customs officials told the police the marble head was smuggled across the Swiss frontier in August. They gave no other details.

The head, part of a sculpture of Christ and the Madonna, was found two years ago in a crumbling wall in Rome. Arts experts said the head formed part of the first cast of Michelangelo's unfinished Pietà. Roncalli, of which only an arm is conserved in a Milan museum.

The police said a builder, Amelio Schiavo, reported the find and was instructed not to sell the fragment or remove it from Rome.

Stolen Art Turns Up

VENICE, Oct. 4 (AP).—Fifteen paintings attributed to the 18th-century Venetian master Francesco Guardi, stolen from a small parish church 14 years ago, have turned up in the possession of a local art collector, the police have reported.

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special exhibitions, and she stopped collecting 10 years ago. Hence, the surprise effect that is always a major asset at auction.

The majority of the rarest pieces were hers. She owned, for example, the fine coffee cup and saucer decorated with pink-scale pattern. Pink-scale designs are among the rarest of Worcester wares, according to Robert Charleston, keeper of the Department of Ceramics at the Victoria and Albert Museum and editor and author of some of the sections of "English Porcelain 1775-1850," published in 1965. The piece is datable, says Mr. Charleston, to circa 1770-1775.

Another outstanding collector's item, probably the rarest of all, was a plate with a pierced rim, datable to the same period. There is a similar example in Harry Marshall's book on colored Worcester porcelain. Mr. Charleston does not recall seeing another one. Interestingly enough, it fetched a small price—£170 against a £200-400 estimate. This was chiefly due to its unassuming quality. The elegant scalloped shape was painted with a spray surrounded by sprigs all in green delineated with black—nothing like the heavily painted wares, sometimes overloaded with gilding, that made up a good deal of the sale.

The second rarest piece in the sale, Mr. Charleston said, was an armorial tankard with the coat of arms of Alibius Hayward who married Thomas Winstone in 1770. The tiny, 11.5-centimeter-high piece was knocked down at £4,500, a price that must have satisfied both the auctioneers and owners.

While they have every reason to be satisfied by present standards, it is worth emphasizing that Worcester porcelain has not gone up uniformly in recent years. Some objects in this sale bed were perfect or near matches to other pieces recently seen in English auction rooms, allowing specific comparisons to be made.

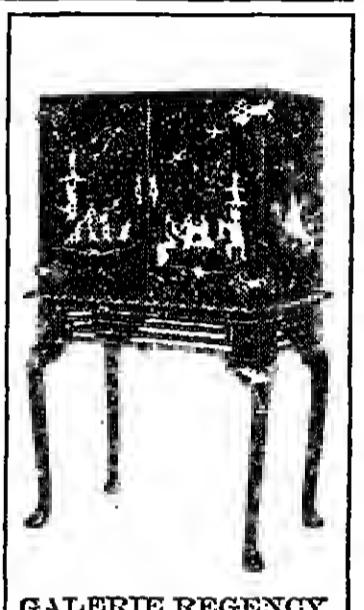
Fine Tankard

For example, a fine tankard of cylindrical shape, circa 1770-1780, decorated with exotic birds, was

knocked down at £1,400. This is a well-known type, and there is one in the Frank Lloyd collection at the British Museum. On March 29, 1966, a similar example sold for £1,800 at Sotheby's, which, in view of the inflation, was considerably more than this year's price in real money. A fine Flight and Bar dessert service of the Regency period, including 17 pieces decorated with landscapes, sold Tuesday for £280 as opposed to £900 Oct. 5, 1971.

In some cases, however, Tuesday's prices suggested that that period is probably more sought after than it was some years ago. A vase bearing the same marks in gray, the cover bearing the letters "H.P." rose to £220, twice and a half the price it went for at Sotheby's sale of Nov. 29, 1970.

On the whole, Worcester porcelain remains one of the best opportunities for a collector with a discerning eye. R.J. Charleston points out that the production was considerable and there are few porcelain sales that do not include some nice items. It is not and will probably never become a speculative field, leaving it open to people prepared to train their eyes.



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FINANCE

PARIS, SATURDAY-SUNDAY, OCTOBER 5-6, 1974

Page 9

Using Revenues From Oil Exports

3-Billion Nigerian Development

Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—Its booming oil industry has announced a five-year national development schedule to begin in 1975.

Oil sector alone will be \$3 billion over the period, while the rest will be invested by the tor.

is the plan—the big country's history—by Nigeria's military ruler Yakubu Gowon, in wide address marking y's 14th independence Tuesday.

During this period, Nigeria's

The size of the plan, however, was practically lost on millions of Nigerians because of Gen. Gowon's announcement in the same address of the military regime's decision to scrap the restoration of democratic rule in the country by 1976.

Initial comments both by the public and the press have centered on the political rather than economic aspects of the plan.

Gen. Gowon said the estimated total savings of both the private and public sectors during the five-year period will amount to about \$88 billion.

During this period, Nigeria's

gross domestic product at current prices is expected to grow from \$24 billion in 1974-75 to about \$40 billion in 1979-80, indicating an average annual compounded growth rate of 11.7 per cent.

Although agriculture gets a major allocation—some \$3 billion—Nigeria is eager to rapidly transform the economy, as is shown in the allocation for industries of \$13 billion by both Federal and state governments.

The objective of policy here is to make Nigeria self sufficient in petroleum products, petrochemicals, pulp, paper and sugar," Gen. Gowon said.

Two oil refineries are to be built during the plan period. The existing one at Port Harcourt is to be expanded "to ensure that enough refined petroleum is available for a long time to come," he said.

The combined capacity of these three refineries is to be 245,000 barrels a day. An additional refinery, which will be export-oriented, will be built with a total capacity of 600,000 barrels a day.

These projects will cost over \$150 million between 1975 and 1980.

Pipelines Planned

Nigeria is also planning to lay oil pipelines from the south of the country to the north, complete with storage depots to eliminate the frequent gasoline shortages.

The country also plans to go into the oil tanker service. Last month, Nigerian officials were in Yugoslavia to sign agreements for that country to build the first of Nigeria's tankers.

The plan period will also see the government participating directly in marketing of gasoline. Negotiations are under way with the oil companies on this.

Nigeria also plans to build two liquefied natural gas plants costing a total of \$5 billion to avoid waste caused by flaring off natural gas from its oil fields. This flaring has been done for some time. One estimate puts the amount at 20 million cubic meters of gas daily, thus costing the country sizable amounts of money.

The President, who made the statement at the Paris international auto show, said the government's "active support will involve various forms adaptable to current economic trends." He did not elaborate.

Industry sources expect the government to reduce the value-added tax on cars to 35 from 38 per cent.

Aid Pledged To Car Firms By Giscard

PARIS, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—President Valéry Giscard d'Estaing said today that the government will support the French auto industry and that it will not adopt measures that could damage it further.

The President, who made the statement at the Paris international auto show, said the government's "active support will involve various forms adaptable to current economic trends." He did not elaborate.

Industry sources expect the government to reduce the value-added tax on cars to 35 from 38 per cent.

Auto Output Cut
U.S. Oct. 4 (Reuters).—SA, a subsidiary of Goechampsfabrieken today the group will reduce the production of radio-record-Tessenderlo, Belgium, over weeks in December.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

Car Sales Drop 22 Per Cent

U.S. Oct. 4 (Reuters).—Sales of new U.S.-make cars plunged 22 per cent below the year-before as economic uncertainty kept buyers from dealers' showrooms and labor disruptions in the industry and at outside suppliers' availability. The steep decline was greater than industry had anticipated, although there was as to the cause. "The industry had inventory to have done better," said a spokesman, "but the gloomy economic environment, including greater credit restrictions and financing, has reduced demand." Auto dealers, who were in a better position than last year, actually increased 11 per cent. U.S.-made dealers 1,500,834 cars, down from 703,945, while dealers sold 132,000 cars, up from

communications manufacturing in Argentina of about \$7 million. These estimates are all after taxes.

Japan Textile Firm Closing

Daihish Wool Spinning Co., a medium-sized textile concern, plans to close its operations this month because of the recession and poor prospects for the future. Daihish Wool has 20,800 spindles and reported sales of 5.3 billion yen (\$12 million) in the year ended June. Officials say the 660 employees will be dismissed by the end of the month. The company is owned 66 per cent by Toyobo Co., a major textile firm. The Japan Wool Spinners' Association says it is considering organizing an anti-recession cartel. The textile industry has asked the government to extend special financial assistance totaling 200 billion yen.

Opposition to Empain-Schneider Bid

The French government is reported to be opposed to plans for the French-Belgian Empain-Schneider group to acquire control of Sté Creusot-Lorraine, France's biggest builder of nuclear power stations. Sources close to the French Industry Ministry say the government favors maintenance of the status quo within Sté Creusot-Schneider, a holding which controls Creusot-Lorraine and is equally owned by Empain-Schneider and Sté Marlin-Frimy. Through its subsidiary Sté Framatome, Creusot-Lorraine is the French licensee for the pressurized water reactor system developed by Westinghouse Electric Corp. The U.S. company also has a 45 per cent interest in Framatome.

Soybeans and Corn Are Hardest Hit

Frost Seriously Damages U.S. Crops

DRK, Oct. 4 (AP-DJ).—A cold wave has caused millions of dollars in crop damage across the Midwest, U.S. officials report. They said soybeans were hit the hardest, also to tomatoes, a tobacco crop and New Jersey grapes. The weather brought frost like South Dakota as Sept. 3 and there was a frost in late September in the northern Midwest.

Official say, was the frost that are normally planted, and which in some cases were hit later than a year because of heavy rain. The only good news is the short-range forecast for corn and a beef consumers and a forecast for the Eastern ap-

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FINANCE

U.S. Jobless Rate Rises to 5.8%

Level Is Highest Since April 1972

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (AP).—Widespread layoffs pushed up the nation's unemployment rate to 5.8 per cent of the work force last month, the highest level in two and a half years, the government reported today.

Another 440,000 workers joined unemployment rolls in September, bringing the total to a seasonally-adjusted 5.3 million, the Labor Department said.

The increase in the jobless rate, from 5.4 per cent in August, was the largest monthly increase since last January, when it also rose four-tenths of 1 per cent.

Unemployment has been creeping up gradually for the past few months and is expected to rise above 6 per cent late this year or in early 1975. Last October the jobless rate had dropped to a three and a half year low of 4.6 per cent. Since then the number of unemployed persons has risen by 1.2 million.

The last time the unemployment rate was at 5.8 per cent was in April 1972.

President Ford, who will send his economic program to Congress next week, has indicated he will propose an expanded public service jobs program using federal funds to enable state and local

Both white and blue collar workers felt the effects of the slowing economy. Layoffs were reported in manufacturing, construction and wholesale and retail trade. Construction's unemployment rate, at 12.4 per cent, rose to its highest level in four years.

In a statement commenting on the 5.8 per cent unemployment rate, AFL-CIO president George Meany said that President Ford, as he gets ready to announce his economic program, "must remember that these aren't percentages but people—men and women whose living standards are being destroyed by a continuation of Richard Nixon's disastrous policies."

Mr. Meany said the President should keep in mind that "the economic advisers clustered about him are the men who created this economic mess."

Big Board Prices Drop Again Despite a Lower Prime Rate

NEW YORK, Oct. 4 (DTT).—Stocks closed mostly lower today after a late rally attempt fell

international City Bank's prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 11 3/4 per cent. The American Stock Exchange index closed up 0.03 to 61.11.

On the over-the-counter market the NASDAQ industrial average declined 3.05 to 545.56. At its lowest point of the day early in the session it was down over 11 points and it recovered to a loss of about one point before falling again in the final hour.

Advancing issues narrowly led declines at the close. Gainers briefly held a small lead late in the session.

Volume totaled 15.91 million shares compared with 13.15 million shares yesterday. Brokers attributed the late rally in part to technical considerations but said it was encouraged by a spreading prime rate cut of 1/4 point to 11 3/4 percent and White House word that President Ford will propose economic measures Tuesday to alleviate tight money and high interest rates.

Analysts who tended to consider the rebound technical pointed out that the market showed little early reaction to First National's industrial average price drop of nearly three points was seen in the price of the new Bendix Co. note issue. When the new Ford Motor Credit Co. debentures and notes were released from syndicate today both prices held around their offering levels.

Government coupons also mirrored the movements in the corporate sector, rallying by up to 1/4 point today, cutting overall losses to 5/8 point at the long end of the market.

Treasury bills continued their wild gyrations, moving sharply lower early in the week after Monday's extremely strong auction as investors switched funds into higher yielding certificates of deposit.

In Chicago soybean futures finished the week at new highs, closing with limit gains in several months. Meal rose on talk of a suspension of Peruvian anchovy fishing due to an earthquake.

Wheat closed mixed today, while corn lost 1 to 3 cents, following sharp advances yesterday on reports of frost in the Midwest growing areas.

In New York silver closed up the daily permissible limit added by sharply higher gold prices and the firmness in grain markets.

Higher Payout to Creditors At Herstatt Being Studied

DUISSELDORF, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—New quotas for creditors of collapsed Bankhaus Herstatt could be ready by the middle of next week, independent negotiator Günter Vogelsang said today.

In an interview Mr. Vogelsang said intensive talks were now being held to bring the earlier proposed quotas of 40 per cent each for local authorities and domestic banks, 55 per cent for foreign banks and 60 per cent for other nonbank creditors into line with the latest Herstatt figures given by the provisional liquidator.

The dollar dropped a little more than 3 pennies against the mark to 2.6175 after briefly touching 2.60. The currency also slid more than 3 centimes against the Swiss franc to 2.31 before recovering to 2.3250, down from 2.347.

In Paris, the Bank of France was buying dollars on the way down, which helped to steady the rate. The dollar ended the day at 4.7438 francs, down one cent.

But many analysts questioned the validity of this thesis, while at the same time acknowledging the quarter-end was marked by statistical quirks.

Elsewhere the figures showed that the inflow of funds from oil producers continues to gather strength. Holdings in the Fed's custodian accounts of marketable U.S. government securities held

if the huge upswing in demand, which caused the first real break in the flattening of the loan demand curve since mid-July, was solely the result of quarter-end window dressing, then a correspondingly sharp drop should occur next week.

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if the huge upswing in demand, which caused the first real break in the flattening of the loan demand curve since mid-July, was solely the result of quarter-end window dressing, then a correspondingly sharp drop should occur next week.

There are a number of points we are unable to accept," said Moss Evans, chairman of the union side.

Japan Stocks Plunge TOKYO, Oct. 4 (Reuters).—The Tokyo stock market today plunged to the lowest level for more than two years. The market average dropped 86.94 points to close at 3,688.19—the lowest since May, 1972.

In the foreign exchange market dealers were mostly pleased by the rumors of an Arab oil embargo on the United States. A dealer said there was no indication of where the rumor started.

In the foreign exchange market dealers were mostly pleased by the rumors of an Arab oil embargo on the United States. A dealer said there was no indication of where the rumor started.

Mr. Vogelsang said none of the creditors' groups with claims against Herstatt had accepted and none had formally rejected his first settlement quotas in order to keep their negotiations open.

All were in favor of reaching agreement through liquidation and avoiding lengthy and costly bankruptcy proceedings, he said.

Each creditors' group wanted higher payments than contained in the first quota suggestions but these could not be raised beyond the level of total funds available.

Mr. Vogelsang said reports that some small creditors and local authority groups rejected the quotas merely meant they wanted an increased share of the funds available—not that they would be likely to force Herstatt into bankruptcy proceedings.

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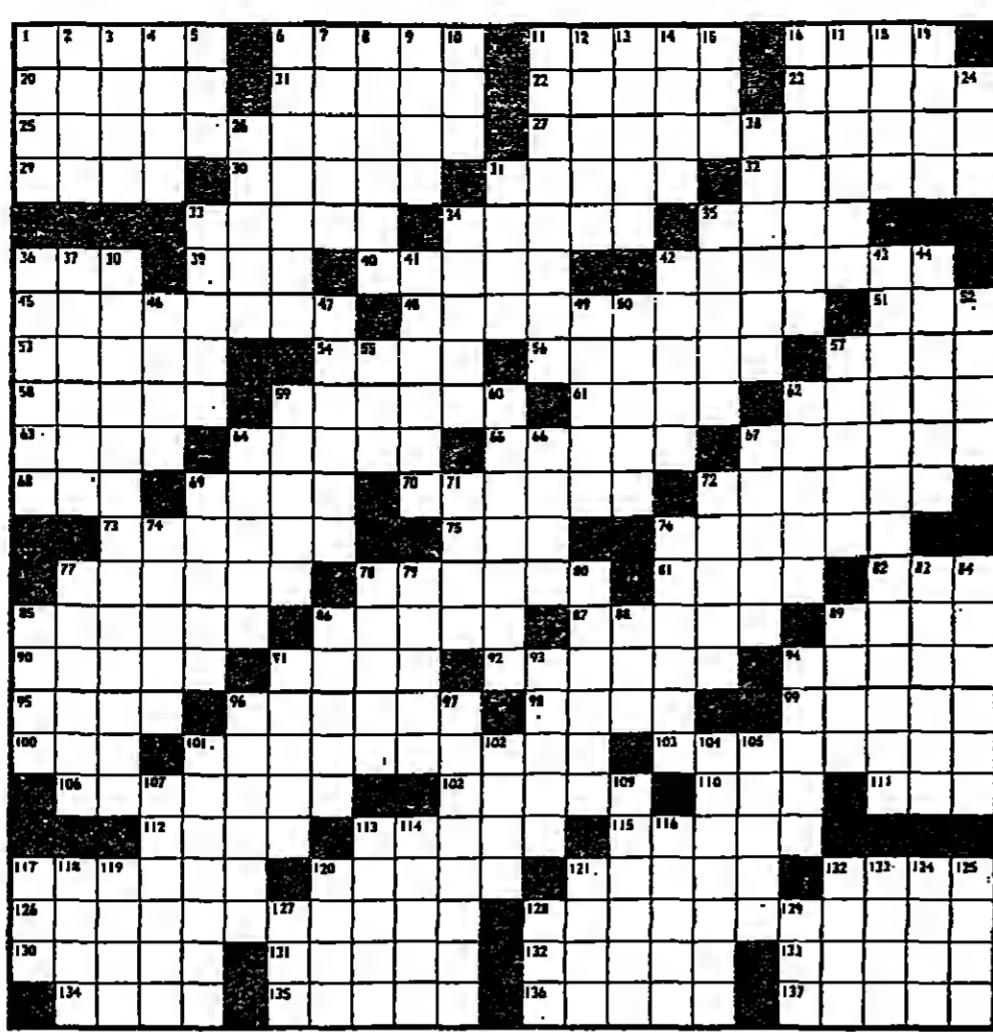
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| Aberdeen Pet | 24 | 9 | 12 | 4/2 | 4/2 | 14 | 24 | 5 | 7 | 7 | 14 | 14 | 3/2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3/2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3/2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Acme Prod | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Action Ind | 2 | 2 | 4 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 2 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| Adco Corp | 4 | 4 | 6 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 4 | 14 | 14 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 4 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | |
| AeroFlite Int | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| AeroFlite Int | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 3 | 1 | 2 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 14 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
| AFC Ph | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 6 | 6 | 8 | 1/2 | 1/2 | 14 | 14 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 6 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 | 12 |
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CROSSWORD PUZZLE

Edited by
WILL WENG

ONE-UPMANSHIP—By Bert Kruse



OWN

DOWNTOWN



Walt Alston

Dodgers a Boost in Alston

LOS ANGELES, Oct. 4 (UPI) — It's touches of club-ology to help the Los Angeles Dodgers win a pennant. This season, Alston — a scat of psychology as a pat on the back as the slap in the last year. Dodgers, for the most part, the manager converted his role. Alston, recall, told them to the antidote for September losing when they lost their Cincinnati — might be a few more defeats, as did nothing to the Dodgers when it most.

especially at that mid-one regular, were bad enough. When he told us we're so bad that maybe few more games was needed to straighten it out, everybody right, you're gonna die that."

9 Nine Straight

Dodgers lost nine in late August and October. In the process, lost the lead and a

whole thing made y'indignant. It was a guy when he's said soothier regular, to the manager's

refused to dwell on what he employed — to extract performance, this much he began trying to communicate in spring training private meetings with Mr. "the psychology to us," he said. "Don't about it because I'm a psychologist. These e won on the field — as he aren't won 'house."

His players praised handing — especially to Redd, repeatedly to overtaking them stretch this year.

first Pep Talk

the first time I ever man tell us we're win it," said Ron. "Betting a meeting recent 7-1 victory over that gave the Dodgers a game lead.

what we wanted to third basemen Cey though I didn't think has really changed which I can understand you are going to man who is over 60, been doing the same over 20 years."

relinquished was by catcher Joe Fer-

the best we've ever

fielder Bill Buck-

the approach "posi-

tive told us he thought

the best team."

Jim Wynn said the

was "conservative, as

majority of his meet-

reason for taking a

tack is not known.

believed that batte

de Walker, as Alston

very influenced the

the suggestion of

what on is our young

is the only guy on

said one observer,

to get through to

however, may have

change on his own

the pennant, he said

we've been too

the year without

I wanted it to show

they could come

they were accused

last year."

year was the first

all been together,

most of us had been

at one point or

in the minors," said

Steve Garvey.

as bound to be pres-

ent problems. Really,

to have this many

only living together

months you've got

a special effort to be

In my mind, the

change this year the experience we

last year. We know

that if something

it's better to get it

it open."

Angels Times.

Hunter Goes Against Cuellar

Sutton Faces Reuss in Playoff Opener

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Managers Walt Alston of the Los Angeles Dodgers and Danny Murtaugh of the Pittsburgh Pirates go with their best pitchers this weekend in the first two games of the best-of-five National League playoffs.

Alston picked righthander Don Sutton (18-9) and Murtaugh named lefthander Jerry Reuss (16-11) to start Saturday. Their choices for Sunday were righthander Andy Messersmith (20-6) for the Dodgers and lefthander Jim Rooker (15-11) for the Pirates.

Although the Pirates defeated the Dodgers in all six games they played this season in Three Rivers Stadium, oddsmakers made Los Angeles a 13-10 favorite to win the playoff and go to the World Series.

Hits Feeling Better

Heartening news for the Pirates was the possible return of righthander Dock Ellis (12-9), who has been out since Sept. 11 with a broken finger. Ellis said he did not think he would be available for the two weekend games, but would be ready when the playoffs resume Tuesday at Los Angeles.

Dodger catcher Joe Ferguson felt it only right his team should be favored over the Pirates.

"We've got the best record — and the best team in baseball," Ferguson said. "Remember, we won a division with Cincinnati in it. They're a tremendous team, but we were better this time."

"From here on, it's not so much a matter of who's going to be best, but which team will take advantage of the breaks and opportunities," he continued. "We've been a club that has been doing that, and we'll keep doing it. I really believe that."

The Dodgers' Steve Garvey, a candidate for most valuable player honors in the National League, said the team was "confident and optimistic."

Causes for Optimism

The Pirates, who won 8 of their 12 games with Los Angeles during the regular season, also were confident.

They had to play .680 baseball the last two months to win their fourth National League East pennant in the last five years. The Pirates were as much as 14 games under .500 this season and were in last place as late as June 15.

"The writers gave up on us and the fans gave up on us," centerfielder Al Oliver said. "But we didn't give up on ourselves."

"This is a team that wouldn't quit on itself," Murtaugh said.

Casper Leading Golf in France

SAINT-NOM-LA-BRETECHE, France, Oct. 4 (Reuters) — Casper held the lead in the second round of the Lancome golf tournament here today as Hale Irwin moved into contention with the only sub-par round.

India, which reached the finals by defeating the Soviet Union last month, has said repeatedly that because of South Africa's apartheid — racial segregation — policies, it would refuse to meet South Africa in the final.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation intervened in the dispute today after South Africa gained an unbeatable 3-0 lead over Italy.

First Place, First Class

WASHINGTON, Oct. 4 (UPI) — Credit manager Earl Weaver with the victory that assured the Baltimore Orioles of their fifth title since he took the helm fulltime six seasons ago.

Tuesday, in Detroit, Weaver demonstrated anew why he was named manager of the year last winter.

When a long ball was needed with the Orioles trailing the Tigers by a run with a man on base and two out, Weaver waved in Jim Northrup as a pinch hitter. The manager was counting on the "I'll show them" — a longtime Tiger, Northrup was making his first appearance in Tiger Stadium since he was traded to Montreal during the summer. The Orioles picked him up for the four-man Baltimore rotation and thus capable of pitching often in the playoffs.

Northrup responded — he hit a home run.

Weaver was no less amazing in the ninth inning. The game was tied, the Orioles had Brooks Robinson on first base with one out, and it would take at least a double to transport the slow runner to the plate.

"I'm always first class," Weaver told Robinson. When Robinson reported this exchange to the postgame court, every player voted thumbs down.

"Guilty as charged," they shouted and Weaver paid the fine.

During the stretch drive, even the fans of Baltimore



Earl Weaver

took note of the hottest team in baseball. More than 200,000 of them paid to see the 12 home games in September, lifting final attendance to 962,582.

The players credited their revival to the revival of the Oriole kangaroo court in late August. It relaxed them and kept their minds on the job.

Even Weaver felt the sting of the court's \$1 fines. In a game at Detroit this week he wore a knit cap as protection from the cold and Robinson told him on the bench that he looked like a seaman first class.

"I'm always first class," Weaver told Robinson. When Robinson reported this exchange to the postgame court, every player voted thumbs down.

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The A's are 13-10 favorites to win the best-of-five series.

South Africa Enters Finals Of Davis Cup, but India Balks

From Wire Dispatches

JOHANNESBURG, Oct. 4 (UPI) — South Africa won its way into the Davis Cup finals today, but a political dispute threatened the final match.

India, which reached the finals by defeating the Soviet Union last month, has said repeatedly that because of South Africa's apartheid — racial segregation — policies, it would refuse to meet South Africa in the final.

The International Lawn Tennis Federation intervened in the dispute today after South Africa gained an unbeatable 3-0 lead over Italy.

To Cessate Government

The ITTF secretary, Basil Reay, telephoned Indian officials and said he had "begged them to agree to play South Africa." Reay spoke with the Indian tennis secretary, Ravi Khanna, in New Delhi.

Casper, who equaled the course record with a first-round 66, faltered in today's windy conditions and shot a two-over-par 74 for a halfway total of 140.

One stroke behind him in second place was Ben Crenshaw, who played the 7,038-yard course in 73 for 141. Irwin moved up to third, on 142, with a two-under-par 70.

Other placings: Bobby Cole, 74-17; Jean Garza, 76-148; Arnold Palmer, 77-150; Manuel Elena, 75-150; Sam Snead, 78-151.

French Fighter Retires

ANNECY, France, Oct. 4 (AP) — Roger Meneutre, former European welterweight boxing champion, announced today that he is retiring. He lost his European championship to John Stracey of Britain last May.

In the doubles, Bob Hewitt and

reached him last time. Sid Gillman, Orlers' coach, says, "We have the best special teams I've seen." He didn't mention the offense and defense. Choice: Pittsburgh by 14.

"The major reason for my retirement" said West, "is because I have set high standards for myself that I'm not willing to compromise. I have seen other players play longer than I did. I thought they should have. I did not want to do that."

He leaves the game as the third highest scorer in NBA history with 25,182 points, including the 1969-70 individual scoring championship (313 points a game).

He also has the best individual scoring performance by a guard, 63 points against the New York Knicks on Jan. 17, 1962.

Oscar Robertson, who spent 14 seasons in Cincinnati Royal and Milwaukee Buck backcourts, and Wilt Chamberlain, the greatest star in pro basketball history, had previously announced their retirements.

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